

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for treating viral or bacterial-induced inflammation in a subject mediated by endogenous substance P, comprising nasally administering to the subject a pharmaceutically-effective amount of ~~anti-substance P antibodies, or~~ anti-substance P antibody fragments, thereby treating the viral or bacterial-induced inflammation in the subject.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the viral or bacterial-induced inflammation is the result of an infection associated with inflammatory bowel disease, virus-mediated bronchiolitis, bronchiolitis mediated by respiratory syncytial virus, bacterial colitis, inflammation associated with chlamydial diseases, lung injury associated with staphylococcal enterotoxin B, inflammation due to cytomegalovirus, inflammation due to hepatitis B virus, pancreatitis, or sepsis.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the inflammation is caused by a viral agent.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 3 wherein the inflammation is caused by respiratory syncytial virus.

5-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein from about 0.5 mg to about 2 g per kilogram of body weight per day of the ~~antibodies or~~ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 13 wherein from about 1 mg to about 1 g per kilogram of body weight per day of the ~~antibodies or~~ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

15-18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently Amended) A method for preventing viral or bacterial-induced inflammation in a subject mediated by endogenous substance P, comprising nasally administering to the subject a pharmaceutically-effective amount of ~~anti-substance P antibodies,~~ ~~or~~ anti-substance P antibody fragments, thereby preventing the viral or bacterial-induced inflammation in the subject.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 19 wherein the viral or bacterial-induced inflammation is the result of an infection associated with inflammatory bowel disease, virus-mediated bronchiolitis, bronchiolitis mediated by respiratory syncytial virus, bacterial colitis, inflammation associated with chlamydial diseases, lung injury associated with staphylococcal enterotoxin B, inflammation due to cytomegalovirus, inflammation due to hepatitis B virus, pancreatitis, or sepsis.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 19 wherein the inflammation is caused by a viral agent.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 21 wherein the inflammation is caused by respiratory syncytial virus.

23-30. (Cancelled)

31. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 19 wherein from about 0.5 mg to about 2 g per kilogram of body weight per day of the ~~antibodies or~~ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

32. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 31 wherein from about 1 mg to about 1 g per kilogram of body weight per day of the ~~antibodies or~~ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

33-36. (Cancelled)

37. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 ~~[[9]]~~ wherein anti-substance P F(ab')₂ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

38. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 19 ~~27~~ wherein anti-substance P F(ab')₂ antibody fragments are administered to the subject.

39-40. (Cancelled)

41. (Currently Amended) A method for reducing the levels of intracellular cytokines in a subject, comprising nasally administering to the subject a pharmaceutically-effective amount of ~~anti-substance P antibodies, or~~ anti-substance P antibody fragments, thereby reducing the levels of intracellular cytokines in the T lymphocytes of the subject.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 41 wherein the cytokine is IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, or INF γ .

43-44. (Cancelled)